a feminist newsletter

vol. 1 no. 2 thursday, november 25, 1982

## Sisters for Survival



by Nora Ready

Many women in the disarmament movement feel that "taking toys from the boys" requires creative and innovative action. They don't distribute petitions or have panel discussions or leaflet, instead they choose to tackle disarmament unconventionally.

The June 12th rally in New York was a meeting place for many women peace groups. An article in the October Arts in America, "Art for the Freeze", commented on some of these groups. One of the most dramatic groups was Helene Aylon's "Women's Survive and Continue Caravan." It left San Francisco on May 2 gathering earth and performing various rituals at 12 Strategic Air Command bases. The earth was placed in pillow case donated by "people whose sleep does not come as easily these day."

Another California based group at the rally was "Sisters for Sur-

vival". These women came dressed as brightly coloured nuns dancing a "twist for life".

On the more practical side, Elizabeth Murray, a woman in New York, mobilized other artists, a group not often seen as active in the disarmament movement, to form a committee known as "Artists against Nuclear Arms". This group raised \$24,000 for a full page ad, signed by 700 artists, in the Sunday NEW YORK TIMES.

Not only in the U.S. are women using their creative energies for disarmament. In Britain the peace camps outside air bases are continuing. At Greenham Common. Berkshire, women have been camping out since last September. They are determined to stop the cruise missiles being sited there in 1982.

Three Canadian women from Nelson, B.C. created their owr peace caravan, their destination is Cold Lake, Alberta — the proposed site for the cruise in Canada.

Why do women give up jobs, leave the comforts of home and risk their security in order take these actions?

As one woman stated in June '82

Spare Rib, 'I realize now that the existence of nuclear weapons is directly related to the oppression of women in Western and Eastern societies. The arms race and power bloc politics are the results of violence, aggression and competitiveness which society instills into smalls boys and men. The nuclear holocaust can only be averted by making men abandon their aggressive posturings...we must initiate imaginative and effective political action."

The military mentality is linked to male chauvinism. Many women see this link and instead of using male means to fight it, are creating their own means. Whether it's peace camps, caravans or protest dance, these hopeful disarmament actions emphasize women's commitment to the continuance of life on earth.

Feature this week: Morgentaler and the Abortion Issue

### Victoria Sexual Assault Centres

by Barb Grantham

Every Wednesday evening, rape victims arrive at the Sexual Assualt Centre in downtown Victoria in search of emotional support, information exchange and, when appropriate, referral to more intensive counselling resources.

Carol Savage, project coordinator at the Centre, ex plained that it has sometimes been months or years since women have talked about their experience of being sexually assaulted. The experience generates incredible rage: and there are few places and opportunities for women to express this rage. The weekly drop-in (Wednesday, 7 p.m. and on) is only one of the services the new Sexual Assault Centre is now offering to women in Victoria.

The Centre provides non-crisis services such as consultation with community organizations, educational programs (films, booklets and discussions), individual counselling by appointment, third party reporting to appropriate officials and provision of information services. Savage explained that the Centre receives referrals from the Victoria area police and hospitals who are "aware of the need for a place to support women through that kind of experience."

The Centre's 24-hour crisis line will begin operation this week. Volunteers from the old Rape Relief Centre are covering the interim as the training of new volunteers, scheduled to begin on the phone lines December 15th, takes place. "The quality of women is quite impressive" said Savage, describing the first group of twenty-two volunteers that began training two weeks ago. No formal training or experience is required. All the women are concerned about the problem of sexual assault and feel there should be a service available to its victims.

Dr. Sara David, a psychologist, and Susan Noonan, a B.S.W. graduate from UVic, will be training volunteers. Training will include information about sexual assault itself, the legal processes and medical procedures as wel: s extensive discussion of how to be helpful and effective for women who come for counselling.

The program also shows volunteers how to deal with stress and anger created by counselling sexual assault victims. As Savage explains, "Our feeling is that this work can be more intense and prone to 'burnout' faster than other volunteer situations."

A second training program will begin in January, and there are still spaces open for those wishing to become a volunteer.

The Centre's board and staff feel strongly that the 24-hour crisis line is not enough, and that the Centre must provide long-term support and therapy. "There is not enough recognition of the long-term pro-

blems — going to court is not the end of it," says Savage, so training to work with the long-term fallout will continue after the "formal" training sessions are over.

All volunteers are expected to staff the crisis line once every one or two weeks for a six-month period and follow through all calls according to the choices the sexual assault victim makes. This may include counselling, listening, accompaniment to hospital or police interviews, aiding with police reports and generally taking the victim to a point of a long-term resolution.

The provincial government funds the centre and sets out the requirements for the Centre to fulfill. In turn, the Centre will provide the government with statistics on calls received and services offered by the Centre, although there will be no government access to personal files. The information will be only numbers, in order to maintain confidentiality and anonymity of victims.

The Centre is pleased with the positive response received from the community and with "the overwhelming response" from people wanting to volunteer or help the Centre in some way, says Savage.

Anyone interested in becoming a volunteer or offering other support can contact the Sexual Assault Centre at 383-5545 (business). The 24-hour crisis number for sexual assault victims is 383-3232.

## Wen-do: Self Defense for Women

by Lesley Bullard

Wen-do develops physical techniques to maximize women's strength and to minimize their weaknesses, providing basic methods for defense against the most common types of attacks that women encounter. Discussions on twareness and avoidance of attacts, women and the law, emergencies, rape, aggression and verbal self defense are all included in the basic Wen-do Program, a two day workshop consisting of twelve to fifteen hours of instruction, workshops and discussion.

Some of the many techiniques learned are: the snap kick, Wendo fist punches, wrist and handshake releases, purse snatches, walking trip, amateur knife attack, amateur front and back choke variations and the peace position. Wen-do takes on a positive approach, combining theory with physical work. It emphasizes that women do not have to be the victims of attackers. Participants also share experiences, ideas and fears.

Attack involves violent people vs. non-violent people and large people vs. small people; not necessarily male vs. female. Each attack is different, so Wen-do teaches women to act as soon as they realize it is an attack. It also teaches women to recognize their line of justice; the point at which they stop feeling comfortable with the immediate nearness (proximity) of another person.

Instructors of Wen-do acknowledge that a woman may not have as much physical strength as her opponent but she can develop more ki: a potentially powerful combination of will and physical strength, and survive through this combination.

The ki is one's source of strength, derived from the solar plexus: a network of nerve tissue and fibers at the back of the stomach. Kiyi refers to the yell emitted during a snap kick or another form of counterattack.

Your body is your best weapon, since it can not be taken from you and used against you, like a knife could. You can recreate the element of surprise even if you have lost it initially, by chaning your movements immediately.

A woman must use her whole body and mind in Wen-do. It is essential that she put everything into her self defense, since techniques will not work by themselves. In a real emergency, if she can not run, she should hit first with all her strength. She should not hit unless she is prepared to use all her strength and ki. Once she has started fighting, a woman should not stop until the confrontation is over.

The object of Wen-do is Be Here Now. Do something NOW; make decisions on what is happening NOW.

Surprise, circularity, smoothness and self-trust are the four most important elements to remember in Wen-do. Remember: it is not necessary to be complex in order to be effective.

UVIC's Women's Centre Collective is sponsoring a Wen-do workshop taught by Gaye Ferguson for women on November 27 and 28 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The cost is \$15 and enrollment is limited to twenty. Pre-registration at the Women's Centre is necessary. The workshop will be held in the SUB East West lounge. Women are asked to wear loose, comfortable clothing and to bring a firm cushion which will be used to punch and kick as well as to sit on.

### editorial

# What is radical feminism

What is radical feminism, and why do so many people find it frightening?

Radical means back to the root. The type of change that radical feminism calls for is so basic, so all-encompassing, that it understandably evokes misunderstanding and feelings of fear.

The oppression of women, however, is the primary oppression in human society. The sexual/biological class system is universal, and all other class systems stem from it.

What we are fighting is male-dominance and female passivity wherever they exist. This is not to say we are denigrating men but rather affirming women. Our aim is to overthrow the patriarchy, and with it all power structures.

We refuse to define our struggle in terms of achieving equality with men or gaining power for women. We don't want to destroy all previous concepts of power.

Thinking of reforming the existing system is limiting. Reformist methods may result in marginal improvement is in the quality of women's lives. But this form of change is merely superficial. Tinkering with the works is simply not enough.

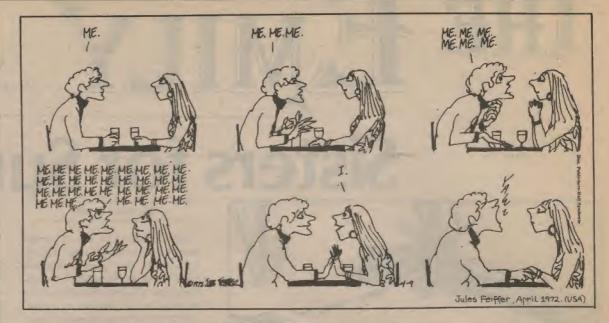
What we seek is total restructuring of society; not just its framework, but its very guts.

In practical terms, the overthrow of something as universal as the patriarchy cannot be accomplished merely through revolutionary rhetoric.

"La revolution commences chez-moi." Radical change begins at home. It comes with oneself, one's friends and one's life. The day to day personal process, the consistant critical reexamination is essential. But radical change must not end there.

We know the enormity of the task we have set for ourselves. We must educate and organize. By examining ideas, learning from one another, and banding together for the struggle, we can be unified in our call for revolution.

-by Erin Mullan



### **A Birth Control Alternative**

As the list of complications and side-effects associated with both the Pill and intrauterine devices (IUDs), women are searching for other means of contraception. One alternative receiving considerable attention is the cervical cap.

The cervical cap is a diaphragmlike device that is partially filled with spermicide, fitted directly over the cervix and held in place by suction seal. It differs from the diaphragm in that the cap can be inserted well before intercourse and left in for a number of day.

Used in Europe for decades, the cervical cap has only recently been gaining popularity in North America.

Dr. Conley was the first doctor in Victoria to start fitting patients with caps. (There are now eight others). "In the past three years," Conley said, "I personally have fitted 250 to 300 women."

One of the shortcomings of the cervical cap is the lack of concrete data on its effectiveness. Because few scientific studies have been done by the medical establishment, either out of lack of interest or lack of federal funding, the cap has a quasi-legal status in Canada. Where it is available, it has been approved for "experiment use" only.

The information that does exist indicates that the cap is a safe, meaning few or no side-effects, method of birth-control with a failure rate similar to that of the diaphragm, perhaps lower. Conley estimates a failure rate of three to eight per cent.

What are the major disadvantages to the cervical cap? Some women's particular anatomies do not conform to the caps presently available. Others find they have difficulty inserting or removing the cap, and a few experience minor discomfort during intercourse.

"Some people don't trust the cap; they're not sure it's on right," said Conley. In the patients she has fitted, Conley finds that about 50 per cent have discontinued use of the cap.

However, Conley feels that not all the information is in on the cervical cap. With new designs coming in sooner, some of the problems cap users experience may be alleviated.

The cervical cap is not the perfect solution for contraception, but it is safe and fairly effective. As Conley said, "For a small number of women it's ideal."

For further information, contact the Birth Control Clinic at 385-3351.

### Women's Studies: A Growing Phenomenon

by e. patricia tsurumi

Women's Studies is seen increasingly, at this university and at educational institutions elsewhere, as students are choosing — sometimes demanding when choices are not provided — subjects for research, study, and reflection which concentrate upon women.

More and more students are asking questions about the half of the population that for so long was excluded from most of the serious study undertaken within the academic disciplines. Spurred by this gentle pressure, many faculty members are making a conscious effort (gladly, reluctantly, or neutrally) to deal with women within the framework of the courses they teach.

This is still a minority trend, more visible in some disciplines, departments, and universities than in others. At our university, some professors appear untouched by it, because not all students are asking critical, probing questions. Yet a definite trend it is: ten years ago at UVic women's studies was an awkward, young stranger; today it is tenured and aging like so many of the faculty.

Women's Studies includes — although it is by no means confined to — formal academic courses either interdisciplinary or disciplinary in nature. At the University of Victoria there is the interdisciplinary Women's Studies

200A and Women's Studies 200B, specific content of which has changed every year since they were first offered in 1979-80.

Within various departments at UVic Women's Studies is also taught. In the History Department, for instance, I regularly teach a course on the history of Japanese women and sometimes a course on the history of Chinese women. Phyllis Senese has taught Canadian women's history, and Angus MacLaren offers courses dealing with women in European history. Excellent literature course taught by Constance Rooke in the English Department and Jennifer Waelti-Walters in the French Department are examples of first-rate women's studies within University of Victoria departments. Very recently, the Classic Department has designed a new course which focusses upon women.

Because fields and disciplines are being subjected to the critical perspectives of feminist scholarship, it is becoming more and more difficult for serious academics to ignore women's studies. There are women's caucuses within many professional academic associations. The scholarly products of women's studies ask questions about the incompleteness of male centered study as often as they explore topics which have never been researched before. In the humanities and social sciences there is a growing body of feminist research and criticism, much of it

very fine scholarship. Already this has brought about changes; diehards notwithstanding, academia is no longer the smug, male preserve it once was.

Women's Studies is also making its influence felt outside of academia. In their own ways, students in secondary and elementary schools are asking some of the same questions university students have begun to ask, and some eachers at all levels of the educational system are trying to respond to these questions. Task forces on sexism in such organizations as the B.C. Teachers' Federation are engaged in women's studies.

Local groups like the Status of Women Action Group (SWAG) of Victoria have prepared briefs to present to the federal government, the CRTC, the provincial government and federal and provincial bureaucracies. They have also vaged educational campaigns in the press and are in correspondence with the ignorant or incompletely informed who are in positions of power and influence. This indicates that SWAG is also engaging in women's studies. When rape assault centres and groups and individuals concerned with battered women strive to teach the rest of us what they know, this is women's studies. A local task force dedicated to the question of midwifery is engaged in women's studies research. On the national level also, women's studies is becoming more and more conspicuous. Canadian



Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW), for instance, is an organization dedicated to women's studies as it is being carried out in Canada by all kinds of different groups and individuals in all kinds of different ways. CRIAW has founded a talent

bank of women's studies researchers. Even the mass media has decided, finally to get involved. Media reports on issues and events particularly affecting the lives of women are also part of women's studies. If you stop and think about it, women's studies is everywhere.

## Morgentaler and the Abortion Issue

by Cheryl Howrigan

Unless the Minister of Health intervenes, come February, no more abortions will be performed in Victoria. The Jubilee Hospital obstetrics ward will be taken over by Victoria General. Victoria General had its Therapeutic Abortion Committee (TAC) disbanded by last winter's newly elected anti-choice board. For this reason, the local chapter of the Canadian Abortion Rights League (CARAL) has renewed its efforts to establish an abortion clinic in Victoria.

Dr. Henry Morgentaler, the renowned champion of abortion rights, appeared in Victoria last month to promoted freestanding clinics and advise CARAL members on the practical aspects involved. At the public meeting, \$1150 was collected. Since then, energies have been focused on completing a proposal that can be presented to community organizations.

"So far," CARAL spokesperson Jennifer Lowen said, "the idea has claimed wide-scale support, particularly from medical staff who are frustrated by the present setup."

The clinic proposed would combine contraceptive and abortion services. At the municipal elections last Saturday, pro-choice advocates presented petitions requesting the intervention of Health Minister, Jim Nielsen.

Free-standing clinics (independent of the hospitals), are common to many countries, but there is only one clinic in operation in Canada. The existing facility was opened three years ago in Montreal, by Dr. Morgentaler. He is currently involved in the opening of a Toronto clinic.

Morganteler made national headlines in 1968 when he was charged with committing illegal abortions. Tried by jury on three separate occasions, he was acquitted in each case. In a case unprecedented in Canadian jurisprudence, the jury verdict was overturned by a Court of Appeal

As Morgentaler pointed out in his public lecture, he was "the only Canadian citizen to serve a jail term at the same time as being proven innocent." However, his first concern is with a greater abrogation, "the freedom of women, for the protection of their health . . . and their mental rights"

He questions the true interests of the pro-lifers, "who haven't voiced concern over issues of capital punishment, genocide, or the quality of life of both the women and the child... Children should be born at a time when they are wanted and can be cared for, in an environment in which they can be loved." Another CARAL



spokesperson, Maxine Boag, points out "the antiabortionists won't go away... they won't stop until safe abortion on demand is gone."

In a 1982 gallup poll, 72 per cent of Canadians agreed that abortion was a matter of responsibility for the woman involved . . . If this consensus is a valid indication, why is that only half of Canadian hospitals have the TAC board required? And why is it that only half of those hardly function at all? As Morgantaler asserts, "the availability of abortion is often an illusory right. In reality, many areas of the country don't provide the service at all."

Prior to 1969, doctors were prohibited from providing contraceptives.

Prior to 1968, abortions in Canada were completely illegal, unless coming to term would cause the death of the woman. Morever, Morgantaler stresses, abortions were not invented in 1968. The choices for desperate women included "backstreet abortionists, quacks, self-aborting, or, putting the child up for adoption." Many of these children, the ones who are not white, healthy and of acceptable parentage, "were cared for in institutions, by shifts of people." Impersonal care results in enormous frustrations, psychotic or neurotic tendencies, and often juvenile delinquency.

In 1977, the law was amended to its present state: abortion is legal if it is granted by a board of three physicials, none of whom may perform the operation. Unfortunately, many hospitals are not large enough to carry this staff requirement. Furthermore, whether or not to have a TAC board is a decision in the hands of each hospital, regardless of the needs of the community.

In the Maritimes, only Nova Scotia, has a hospital that will consider the operation. New Brunswick did have one hospital, but its board was recently disbanded because of anti-choice lobbying.

Morgentaler is vehemently critical of the Canadian situation: "even in Ontario, the availability is limited. Because of delay and red tape, women are often beyond eleven weeks — at which point they are either denied, or have to wait until they are in the second trimester; at sixteen weeks . . . After India, Canada does the most trimester abortions. For every week that passes, the risk is five to ten times greater."

In addition, as B.C. and Saskatchewan are discovering, "hospitals are vulnerable to the packing of elections by well-organized, fanatical, and vociferous anti-abortionists."

Dr. Morgentaler holds the federal government responsible for the current confusion, and single-interest hospital lobbying. "Monique Begin, Minister of Health, has done nothing since her installment to promote family planning or abortion . . . The provinces claim this is a federal matter, (falling into the criminal code). The feds say that health is a provincial matter."

In the meantime, he has chosen to operate "outside the law". His private clinic, provides abortions for women coming from six provinces, and sometimes further

What are the advantages of a free-standing clinic?

— There is a specialization which reduces the delays, which in turn simplifies the procedure.

 Local anaesthetic, as opposed to general, is used, therefore lessening the danger and the expense.

 The clinic provides counselling before and after the operation, birth control advising being part of the process. In fact, they will even insert IUD's at the same time, if desired.

 The mortality rate is substantially lower, although part of this is offset due to the more complicated cases hospitals accept.

Morgentaler's Toronto clinic is set to open within a few weeks, which should evoke strong reactions.

He expects to avoid prosecution for two reasons: it is unlikely that he will be tried on a charge that has repeatedly been acquitted; in fact the Justice Minister has publicly announced that no doctor will be tried for performing abortions. Secondly, his defence is "the defense of necessity", which can be used when proving that the physician was working to prevent a greater evil.

A Victoria doctor, Mary Conley, has been to the Montreal clinic and is one of those working towards the establishment of a clinic in Victoria. Such a facility would set a precedent in B.C., furthering the potential for other clinics, particularly in areas that have no existing services.

## A Feminist Christmas Shopping List

compiled by margot harrison with help from everywoman's books & friends



#### Non Fiction

Tracks - Robin Davidson
Anais Nins Diary vol 3,4,5
The Dinner Party - Judy Chicago
Sandino's Daughters - Margaret Randall
Anger - May Sarton
Writings on Writing - May Sarton
A Harvest Yet To Reap - edited by Savage
Living my Life - Emma Goldman
Gynecology: The Metaethics of Radical Feminism
- Mary Daly

#### **Health Books**

How To Stay Out of the Gynecologist's Office - By The Federation of Feminist Women's Health Centers

A New View Of A Women's Body - Suzanne Gage

#### **Fiction**

Moons of Jupitor - Alice Munro Housekeeping - Marilynne Robinson Bodily Harm - Margaret Atwood

#### Poetry

T.E. Laurence Poems - Jane MacPherson Evening Dance of the Grey Flies - P.K. Page A Book of Women Poets From Antiquity To Now Giving Back Diamonds - Marilyn Bowering

#### **Lighthearted Books**

(who says feminists don't have a sense of humour!)
I'm In Training To Be Tall And Blond - Nicole
Hollander
Ma Can I Be A Feminist And Still Like Man?

Ma Can I Be A Feminist And Still Like Men? - Nicole Hollander

#### Calenders

Dreaming of Herself: As Women See Women Women's Work Heroines

#### **Magazine Subscriptions**

Atlantis Room of One's Own Fireweed

#### Records by Feminists

Holly Near Chris Williamson Ferron Connie Kalder Meg Christiansen Joan Armatrading Lene Lovitch Nina Hagen Patti Smith Crass

#### Other Gift Ideas

A Women's Notebook (A Blank Book With Quotes By Women) Everywoman's Almanac 1983 Everywomans Bookstore also has Gift Certificates



by Brenda and Sadie

We are two women who spend a great deal of time reflecting on what we see, hear, and read. In the process, we share our experience and insight and introduce LOOKING GLASS, a random perspective on female experience.

There is much talk about the limitation and oppression of women in our culture. In this column, we intend to take a different viewpoint. Our purpose is to celebrate gynergy, woman energy: feminism, that is, in the most inclusive sense.

The media has shaped the female image on behalf of women for too long. Our focus will be on women who speak themselves...

Nina Hagen at the Commodore in Vancouver



The one thousand people who came to hear Nina Hagen last week were treated to an incomparable experience. Punk in every variant from monk to high-tech exotic was the visual order of the

evening. The concert began heavily laced with bored paranoia as everyone prowled to the arty but somewhat predictable sound of Vancouver's own BRAINEATERS.

But the nature of Nina Hagen as a performer is to transform...and transform she did. Born in East Germany, she moved to West Germany in 1976. Now she lives in the U.S., and has recorded two albums with the Nina Hagen Band. Their newest release, mostly in English, is called NUNSEXMONK ROCK.

Present, personal, intimate and utterly powerful, Nina is a rare being, uncompromisingly herself on stage. Her voice, controlled and opera trained, has great range. She has theatrical elegance in every

Singing about her baby daughter, "Cosma Shiva", the Virgin Mary, Jesus, U.F.O.'s, world politics, the nature of spirit, and the perils of heroin, her music is flexible and eclectic. Vocally, everything she touches is transmuted by her unique brilliant style into something far larger than rock and roll. Nina Hagen is the consummate expression of transcendent womanhood; an intensely female celebration.



721-8357

"There is something contagious about demanding freedom" Robin Morgan

\_ so catch the fever; write for The Emily. We need contributors for the January issue

Bring your short stories and poetry to the Women's Center, SUB room 106

If you are interested in writing, editing, or layout, drop in.

The Emily Quote:

...true emancipation begins neither at the polls nor in courts. It begins in woman's soul.

> Emma Goldman (1869-1940) "The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation, Anarchism and Other Essays 1911

The Emily is published by the Women's Collective of the University of Victoria. opinions expressed in

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cathie archbould, lesley bullard, jeanette campbell, katy chan, megan davies, barb grantham, margot harrison, ron hawker, cheryl howrigan, deirdre loughran, olive mann, erin mullan, lynn obriain, warren obriain, brenda percy, nora ready, ellen saenger, karen truscott. patricia tsurumi, jacqueline verkley thanks to Colette for the beer!



# Calynder

saturday nov. 27 sunday nov. 28 Wen-do Workshop

- sponsored by the UVic Women's Centre Collective
- discover your own strength
- fee is \$15.00 for the weekend
- register at Women's Centre SUB 106 for more info call 721-8353

#### saturday nov. 27 Workshop on Women writing

- sponsored by Women in Focus and the Radical Reviewer
- for more info call Vancouver 684-2454

#### tuesday nov. 30 Not a Love Story

- a film about pornography
- sponsored by UVic Women's Centre Collective
- film showing at SUB Theatre, 12:30 p.m. 2:30 p.m.
- discussion panel to follow film
- for more info call 721-8353

#### friday dec. 3, 1982 Judy Chicago's Dinner Party

- held at Calgary's Glenbow museum
- for info call Calgary 237-8830 ext. 237

#### monday dec. 6 Maureen McTeer Luncheon

- Topic: Women and High Technology
- held at the Empress Ballroom, 12:00 noon
- sponsored by The Victoria Women's Network, National Association of Women and The Law and others.
- for more info call 384-7825

#### wednesday dec. 8 Grand Opening Benefit for the Women's Sexual **Assault Centre**

- performance by Carol Street
- sponsored by the Women's Coffee House
- held at 1923 Fernwood Road, 9:00 p.m. 1:00 a.m.
- women and children welcome
- admission \$2.50

#### sunday dec. 12 An Old Fashioned Christmas

- sponsored by Self-Heal herbal centre
- capture the charm and tradition of Christmas this year with gifts
- you can make yourself from the treasures of nature.
- for more info call 383-1913

#### every wednesday night A Woman's Coffee House

- held at 1923 Fernwood Road, 9:00 p.m. 1:00 a.m.
- sponsored by Fernwood women a member of the Fernwood community centre.
- live music, dancing, coffee, herbal teas, juices and great desserts. all women and children welcome.

Unhappy with grades? Frustrated with bureacracy? Being treated unfairly? Problems with Financial Aid? Don't Give Up! see the OMBUDSPERSON REMOVE RESERVED **Peter Holmes** 

SUB 133

Alice

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